have been the subject of much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame. The one is just as much deserved as the other. Great events do not turn upon one man. The House of Representatives was ready and rice for change, and the people stored ready to approve. What all the world wanted was easy to do. I am not greatly proud to be speaker of the House of that magnificent majority of the floure of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, which for nine leng months has never for one moment faltered in its duty.

Heure of Representatives of the fifty-first Congress, which for him leng months has never for one moment faitered in its duty.

FROUD OF THE HOUSE'S RECORD.

When we cleared the decks for action there was pienty of work to do, and we have done it to the full measure of satisfaction. We have schieved all that the liquidlean party promised, and more. Most platforms are but giltering generalities, good enough for the campaigs, but our last platform has been treated by the House of Representatives likes a deed of trust. We promised the people that the tariff should have fair and exhaustive treatment, that the principle of protection should have full recognition and in three important bills we have kept the premise. By the Administrative bill a wise and discriminating effort has been made to secure to our manufacturers and merchants the complete benefit of the raise of duty imposed by law. By virtue of that bill we hope we have bit farewell to those wicked undervaluations which cheated the honest importer cut of his trade and the honest manufacturer cut of his business. We hope that we have made valuations and duties alike in all ports, so that mea may choose without loss freely where they will and their goods. Two years says the Democracy in the House admined that dwing is the change in the methods of manufacturers, the whole woollens and worsteds were put upon a footing of equality. Merertheless, for the purpose of adding to the votes of the Mills bill, which could not the votes of the Mills bill, which could not part of the whole has rescued so many of our woollen mills from disaster and ruin. But these bills, useful as they are, were but the ore united which has rescued so many of our woollen mills from disaster and ruin. But these bills, useful as they are, were but the ore united whole people of the United States it he formulation with all the correction of every fact. If a bill fashoode in that way after full consultation with all the correction of overy fact. If a bill fashoode in that way after full consult

tation with all the people, does not contain the wishes and the wisdom of the United States it for useless to hope for such a bill.

Another great achievement of the House of Representatives is the silver bill. It was necessary to provide such increase of currency aswould supply the loss of circulation of national banks, such increase, too, as would provide a growing people the money they need for more prosperous business. The mining camps, the great pleneers of civilization in the far west, deserved also all the encouragement they could have consistent with sound currency and genuine bi-metallism. On that subject the Republicans had promised that all the silver dollars should be furnished which could be keen equal with gold. Such a bill, fulfilling that promise to the ultermost, now adorns our statute books as a tribute to the wise conservation of the Republican majority of the House. Already silver seems to be climbing to par with mastery to all the interests of the country.

There was also another promise to be kept, made long acc and often renewed. For years the Republican party have declared most righteously that there could not be in a republic a duty more sacred than the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in government. Who has forgotten the ringing words of that great soldier, so soon to lie among the unforgotten brave on the leights of Arington: "The people have made up their minds that they will have a loyal Government and an honest ballet and a fair count?" The House of Representatives, true to fits duty, has passed a bill which, when it begomes as law will give to the people of the

United States the suffrages of militons. It will enable votes to be cast, and to be counted as cast.

What an enormous hubbub has been raised about that simple bill. There has been nothing like it since waiter Scott described the unrising of the virtuous recopie of Alsatia on the approach of a sheriff. What is this bill on which so many interesting epithets have been rained? It is a simple proposition to have United States supervisors to see that United States elections of United States officers shall be honestly conducted: that all honest votes ahall be cast and honestly counted as cast. If there he says man in this country who opposes this hill there will not be many years before he will fook like those who proclaimed the divine origin of slavery. That the Democrats now denounce with violent collitets a Rejublican measure is no new fact in their history. So persecuted they the saints. When Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that this land could not be permanently half tree and half slave the Democracy of my younger days all declared that he said so because he wanted his sister to marry a negro. So when the liepublicans of our day proclaim that in a Republic one million of voters can never be permanently disfranchised the Democrat of our day shouts "Negro demination!" and "Bayenets!"

I need not, however, explain or defend the

enets!"
I need not, however, explain or defend the Elections bill. The distinguished author of that bill. Mr. Lodge, has left nothing for me to say, since he has himself told you the true story of its meaning.

We have organized the territory of Oklahoma
We have organized the territory of Oklahoma

we have organized the territory of Oklahoma and made a beginning of bringing into the Union that rich and exhaustees region which has been hittered but me home of the savage on his way to civilization.

In spite of the most bitter opposition of the Democracy we have admitted into the Union two great Sia es, each of them more vast than the whole of New England; and the States now stretch in one unbroken link from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Only low more States are needed to bring within civilized government that wast and trackless void which, swarming with hostile savages, with wild beasts and reaming herds of butfalo, was as unknown to our forefathers as the shores of the Victoria Nyanza and the toothills of the Mountains of the sloon. But the time of the House and its energies have not been spent in matters which relate to party alone. Fully believing that duty to one's country demands that what platforms proclaim and campaigns are fought for are worthy of fulfilment, the House of Herresentatives has gealized that parties owe other duties to the country than those of partisanship; and those other duties also have been worthly fulfilled. The country owes to its people not only justice but speedy justice.

Tardy justice is injustice. Standing in the researce of the Hause on the country aver tra-

The country owes to its people not only justice but speedy justice is injustice. Standing in the presence of the first constituency I ever represented. I count high among the honors of my life that I helred in some measure to secure for the people of Cumberland county the right to try their causes in three months, when helore they could not be tried in three years. The Supreme Court of the United States is so thronged with cases that four years must go by before ultimate justice can be rendered. The bull which the discussions of years have shown to be the best to relieve that court and to further justice was among the earliest to peas the House.

The Bankruptey bill has long demanded a

shown to be the best to relieve that court and to further, justice was among the earliest to pass the House was among the earliest to pass the House.

The Bankruptey bill has long demanded a bearing. The hearing the House has granted, not sourced on by need or partisan purpose, but by that sense of duty which should distinguish the great and general court of this patien. Railroace and steamboate have brought us so close together that no State lines can divide trade or limit credit. When the trade and credit are thus spread over the whole country collections of debia and distribution of sensets ought to have the same uniformity. This is just to the creditor. The same justice demands that the discharge of the honest debtor shall cover as broad a field as the operations he has been engaged in Formany years a bankruptcy bill has been slowly perfecting fiself, and that bill has been slowly perfecting fiself, and that bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

For many rears also the pork and other like food products of the great West have been forbidden entrance into many foreign countries, under claim or pretones of discasse and adulteration. The House of Representatives has passed abill for the inspection of meat and other feed products forbidding the importation of adulterated leaf from shroad, and putting into the heads of the Fresident power of retalisation if our feed products be unjustir rejected abroad. Foreign nations have an undoubted right to protect their own occupations and industries, but neverties they will not be able at the same breath to talk free trade for their own sommodities and defend prohibition against ours.

The House of Representatives, after a fierce

against our.

The House of Representatives, after a fierce fight of many days, has determined 126 to 32, more than four to one, that whoever sells rure lard may label it as such and whoever sells a compound of lard and other things, shall call it

lard may label it as such and whoever sells a compound of lard and other things shall call it a compound to the end that people may know what they are buying. Whether these bills were wise or unwise, they certainly had great majorities back of them, and were therefore cuitilised to be presented for action. The whole wisdom of this country consists in the fact that the majority rules.

Notwither anding the fact that by far the greater number of journals which represent organized labor are against the lieuphilean party, not either and are signed to that their Committee on Lessis alton departed declaring, some of them, that no legislation could be had from the lieuphilean lieuse, it remains a fact that every bill which they presented, without an exception, has been taken up, considered, debated, and, with proper amendments, has been passed. A dispute also arising out of the first eight-hour law, a dispute in which this district is interested, which has been before Congress leng before my day, has by this flous been earn for judicial determination to the Court of Claims; and if the flenate shall agree that vexed mession will be settled by a centred law, and the men interested will receive their just due, or know that they never had any.

The House of Representatives has moreover.

ceive their just due: or know that they never had any.
The flouse of Representatives has moreover, not centined itself to measures which have been lost before the people. It has met new and sudden emergencies with a readiness which can safely challenge the admiration of the people. the people.

When that unexpected decision of the Susecure Court, which has received the popular

Having thus completed a brief review of the more important measures passed by the House, a list of measures which will probably be found in importance and us-fulness without a parallel in the history of the country. I should do but scant justice to the body to which I belong if I stopped there. To fully enable you to comprehend the manitude of the work done, and the courageous persistency of the majority. I must detail, even if but briefly, the difficulties under which the work has been done. Every inch of our progress has been contested by the opposition. Highway robbery of time has been abolished; petty larceny has not. Univ a strong, rigorous public sentiment prevailing among all the constituences will ever do that, bone of the wastes of time I shall describe to you. We spent two months and a haif in organization, in the preliminary struggles to settle the right of the majority to control and in determining the rules of the House proceedings. We were forced to spend more time on contested elections than any Democratic Congress, because the fraudulent certificates came from the Southern States, and we were colleged to consume the time of the House in giving those members seats who could have had certificates in the beginning had they been fairly treated. So justify were the Democrats treated by the returning officers that not a single Republican seat has been contested. Our leve of time from contested elections will not be less than twenty days.

One other cause of the loss of time will be a surprise, perhaps, to the community at large. No man would regret more than I to be TIME-SAVING REPORMS PROPOSED,

by the returning officers that not a single Bepublican seat has been contested. Our leve of time from contested elections will not be less than twenty days.

One other cause of the loss of time will be a surprise, perhaps, to the community at large. No man would regret more than I to be thought wanting in all proper respect for the dead and all proper reverence for departed comrades and for the feelings of surviving friends, yet the method by which the House shows this respect and pays this reverence is very costly to the nation. Since the election of the present Honse ten members have died and one Senator. Among them have been the most tamous men or the House, William D. Kelley, the great champion of protection; Samuel J. Handall, heart of oak and will of fron, the strongest force in half a century, and Samuel Sullivan Cox, at once brilliant and laborious. When we have paid due reverence and spoken proper culoxy over these and their companions not less than twenty-one working days will have to be counted. This means almost an entire month of time. When John Bright died the English Honse thought it could best honor his memory by going on with the business of the country.

These losses which I have enumerated could not perhaps, be helved without greater reforms than can be hoped for in many years. But what is about to be described could be avoided by either the commonest patriotism or a healthy public sentiment in the House. It ought to be known all over the United States that, with 330 members, it takes twenty-five minutes to make a roil call. Whenever the yeas and nays are ordered it means a loss of half an heur. Our ancestors, when they restabilished in the Constitution the provision for the yeas and nays are ordered it means a loss of half an heur. Our ancestors, when they restabilished in the Constitution the provision for the yeas and nays are ordered it means a loss of half an heur. Our ancestors, when they restabilished in the Constitution the provision for the yeas and hays are ordered the more of the f

Notwithstanding the success of the Reed meeting to-night the party managers are unhappy, and are nervously looking for something to turn up. The stories of big piles of Democratic money to be not in here suddenly have irightened the leaders, although not a particle of proof has been found to sustain these yarns. It was noticed that Mr. Reed's most active friends did not leave town this morning. They were waiting here, so that if anything happened they might be on hand. Their absence from the receiving party was easily accounted for, but a thing which could not be so readily explained was the absence of almost all the conspicuous leaders of the party. People were asking to-night if Col. Dow was on the platform, but they knew without asking that he was not.

The Hor, William McKinley of Ohio, who speaks at Old Orchard to-morrow attracted a great deal of attention when the Reed train passed througe North Berwick to-day. Mr. McKinley is at the Fiske House at Old Orchard to-night, where Congressman Nute of New Hampshire is staying. The latter is somewhat worn out by his labors. Henry Cabot Lodge, who came into Maine with the Reed party, went back to Boston, but will return to speak in this State. MAINE REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A Proposal to Suspend the Payment of Cednia Coupons Defented,

BUENOS ATRES, Sept. 8.-In the Provincial Chamber to-day Senor Fourouge proposed that the payment of cedula coupons be suspended for two years. This proposition gave rise to an excited debate, and was finally rejected by

as weeping majority. In the Senate bills were passed providing for the issue of Treasury notes and the emission of cedulas. The Ministers said that the emission of cedulas was necessary in drder that the situation in regard to the National Fank, the Mortgage Bank, and the municipality might become more units. become more quiet.

The order for the despatch of troops to Tuc-uman has been countermanded.

Another Sung for the World's Pair. CHICAGO. Sept. 4.—Another snag has been struck in the World's Fair site matter. Senater Theodore S. Chapman of Jerseyville, a member of the conference committee on World's Fair matters during the special session of the Legislature, says the proposal of the Ellipois Central Railroad to relinquish its present right of way and take another one, turther out in what is now the lake cannot be carried into effect. He points out this section in the act of the btate Legislature:

"If any part of the subserged lands which are to be reciaimed or filled shall be diverted to any other use than that of a public park, all such land or lands shall revert to the biate of lillinois."

Frank Raymond Says Expel.

The Twenty-third Assembly District Republican Club met last evening at 2,250 Third avenue with Vice-Fresident William Johnson in the chair, and Frank Raymond, Capt. C. H. Ludlow, Henry Grasse. Capt. DeWitt Ward and other weighty regular Republicans in attendance. Great enthusiasm was aroused by some anti-Globs resolutions, and they were passed with cordial unanamity. They accused thibs of inflicitive to the Republican party and unblushing alliance with Tammany Hall, and they ratified the recommendations of the County Executive Committee that he be ex-

Panema Ballway Strike Ended. Panama, Sept. 4. via Galveston.—The Panama Radiroad Company, having agreed to pay their laborers the former rate of wages, the strikers have returned to work.

name of the "original peckese" decision was amounced men stood aghasa at its fore-resching possibilities, it recemed as it the power of the brane is control the temperance question had been strickes with paralysis, but Congress, with commendable promotheses, met the emergency and restored to the State their control over the subject of the sale of intelligence of the subject of the subject of the sale of intelligence of the subject of

tow from \$25 to \$10 a ton.
The next paragraph, relating to hemp, having been read. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) stated, on the authority of a sentleman engaged in the manufacture of binding twine, that the only combination in that business was an Arrangement for the purchase of the foreign raw

material, and for a fair and equal distribution of the amount nurchased. That combination, he deciared, had no effect whatever in increasing the price of binding twine.

Mr. Dawes (Her., Mars.) argued that the combination which raised the prices of binding twine was not on the part of manufacturers but or the part of middlemee.

Mr. Davis (Ren., Min.,) denied Mr. Dawes's assertion as to the middlemee, and repeated the charge which he had before made as to the binding twine trust, which he called a "confederated Jeanus of plunderers."

The committee amendment to paragraph \$44, increasing the duty on yarn made of jute from 30 to 35 per cent. and striking out the words "aisal or manila," was read, and Mr. Carliale moved to reduce the rate to 25 per cent. Agreed to.

Carlisle moved to reduce the rate to 25 per cent. Agreed to.

In the next paragraph, imposing a duty of 1% cents a round on cables, cordage, and twine the Finance Committee had proposed to insert the words "binding twine 1% cents per pound." Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) withdrew the amendment, so as to leave the paragraph as it came from the House.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment to strike binding twine out of the paragraph, in order to have it afterward placed on the free list.

Mr. Evarts (Rep., A. Y.) opposed the amendment which would have the effect, he said, of closing up the cordage factories of New York and other States.

closing up the cordage factories of New York and other States.

Other Sensiors spoke for and against the amendment. The vote was taken and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 34 mays 24. The Republicans voting age were Messra. Allison, Davis, McMillan, Mitchell, Moody, Paridock, Pierce, Plumb, Squire, Washburn, and Wilson of lowa. Only one Democrat, Mr. Blodgett, voted no.

Various amendments to the succeeding paragraphs of the schedule by the Finance Committee and Mr. Aidrich, and the committee amendments to schedule M—pulp, papers, and books—were agreed to.

Schedule N—" sundries"—was next taken up. Paragraph 425, relating to curied hair, having

Schedule N—"sundries"—was next taken up. Faragraph 426, relating to curied har, having been read, Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.) said that if he could only get the people to read the blit, their hair would curi without any encouragement. (Laughter, Several committee amendments to the schedule were agreed to. This closed the dutiable list, with the exception of the sugar schedule, and of the paragraphs that have been ressed over informally without setton.

In the House to-day Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), rising to a question of privilege, protested against his "blacklisting" by the famous Cannon resolution. The gentleman who had offered the resolution had made unjust imputations, and in making these imputations he had falsified the record and blacklisted himself. He then proceeded to make an attack upon Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), comparing him to the noted Tinnville of the Erench Revolution. In support of his resolution the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) had appealed to the Record. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) had seconded the gentleman from Il-linois, and had used the word "sneak." There had been some sneaking done, as the Record indicated. The Record showed that the Speaker had refused to the House the list of names of the absencess. Fancy the great Chairman of the great Committee on Appropriationsthe successor of ramuel J. Randall-sneaking to the Clerk's desk and obtaining surreptitiously a list of members that had been
refused to the House, and upon this list basing
a false accusation against his fellow members.
Was not that an act worthy of Tinnville? He
then proceeded to arraign the Speaker, and
the majority of the Committee on indies. This
majority, he said, composed a triumvirate almost as powerful as the one which sprang into
life after the assination of Julius Cæsar. When
the House met in the morning Mark Antony
recognized Lepidus or Octavius and nobody
else. All the legislative meat was cut and dried
and distributed according to a pre-arranged to the Clerk's desk and obtaining surreptiand distributed according to a pre-arranged programme.
Mr. Cummings was frequently interrupted by

Mr. Cummings was, and Mr. Rowell (Rep., Mr. Kerr (Rep., 100a), and Mr. Rowell (Rep., 111), with the point of order that he was not confining himself to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Cummings proceeded with his arraignment inter-

ment of the speaker, but after frequent ruptions, asked unanimous consent to print the remainter of his remarks in the *Record*; but this consent was refused by Mesers. Kerr

and Dunnell.

Mr. Cannon remarked that the gentieman was printing a speech under the false pretence of making a personal explanation.

Mr. Cummings—That pretence is not as false that the property of the pro

Mr. Cannon remarked that the gentleman was printing a speech under the false pretence of making a personal explanation.

Mr. Cummings—That pretence is not as false as the pretence by which you smuggled my name into that blacklist.

Another interruption was made by Mr. Kerr. This interruption was protested against by Mr. Blount 'Dem., Gat.' Not twenty-four hours ago, said he, a gentleman on the other side was permitted to arraign a Senator of the United States—Mr. Cannon—I call the gentleman to order, (Laughter.) The gentleman from New York off the floor.

Mr. Blount—Yesterday a gentleman on the other side was permitted, in violation of the rules of the House, to arraign a Senator as a felon, and to arraign his colleagues for associating with a felon.

Mr. Cannon—The gentleman has no right to state a question of personal privilege during the time of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Blount—I am not staning a question of personal privilege. But there has been a continued interruption of the gentleman from New York and an effort to suppress him that I have never seen attempted before, and in the light of the transactions of yesterday it is exceedingly ouppressive.

Mr. Cumminus then proceeded with his speech, and at the end of an hour was etopred by the gavel of the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Burrows, Rep., Mich.)

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) made the point of order that in steaking to a question of privilege a gentleman was not governed by the hour rule. The Speaker pro tem. everyued the point and Mr. Bland appealed Mr. Cannon moved to lay the appeal on the table, and on this motion demanded the previous question; but Mr. Bland protested that he was entitled to the floor. Amid appliance on the Bonnon moved to lay the appeal on the table, and on this motion demanded the previous question; but Mr. Bland protested that he was entitled to more than an nor steaking to the point of order.

Mr. Linand yes—I may be muzzied temporarity, but all the machinery of the House cannot mizzie me cernally.

While Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) was

frequently interrupted, to limit him to one heur.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) regarded the question as one of great consequence, and suggested that the ruling be withdrawn and the judgment of the House taken.

Mr. Hount and Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) also took exception to the ruling, but at the conclusion of their arguments the appeal was withdrawn.

Mr. Cannon said that, so far as Mr. Cummings had referred to him, he would say that it was the habit of some persons on that the io impute fairshood against members on his life. Cannon's side. When he cande a statement of instit was instifled by the record hometimes he thought that the censure of the graties really consure. The record of this praise really consure. The record of the grates would be a sufficient answer with the

people to the attache that had been made, and he appealed to enlightened public sentiment. No cursing and reviling from the gentleman from New York or a partiang irosa could countervall against the record. He trusted that the gentleman from lows (Er. Lacer) would now call up the election case and that a gnorum would vote.

Er. Cummings replied that his record would compare favorably with that of the gentleman from illinois. compare inversory was a compared to the frem illinots.

Mr. Lacey (Rep. Iowa) then called up the Clayton-Breckinridge election case and gave notice that he would call for the previous question at 1 o'clock to morrow. After several members had spoken the case went over until

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Another Sample of Mr. Cannon's Vulgarity That Will Not Appear in the Record,

WARRINGTON, Sept. 4.-While Mr. Cummings was criticising the action of Mr. Cannon in "blacklisting" him in the House to-day the latter shouted: "Oh, if the gentleman from New York has too much bile on his stomach let him work it off." At this characteristically Cannon remark, Simonds of Connecticut, a lie-Cannon remark, Simonds of Connecticut, a l'epublican, promptly arose and said; "Mr.
Sceaker, I am not in favor of that kind of tark
on the floor of the House." His protest, however, had no effect, and the Speaker pro tem
found no famit with Mr. Cannon's language.
Later in the day, when Mr. Cummings received
the stenographer's notes of his speech, he found
that the remark of Mr. Simonds was left out
entirely. The Heory will therefore contain no
mention of the protest of a Republican memher against the use of such unparliameniary
and questionable language as was used by Mr.
Cannon.

Some time ago Senator Plumb of Kansas brought to the attention of the Signal Service material, and for a fair and equal distribution | Bureau the phenomenon of the hot winds that occasionally sweep over that State, destroying or damaging vegetation. They occur irregularly, and the theories of their origin are many. This year the winds extended into Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota, and the people want to know lift can be learned where the winds originate, and whether or not there can be directed. Senator Plumb was to-day advised by Gen. Greely, chief of the signal service, that an investigation would be made.

> COMMISSIONER REED ACQUITTED. No Evidence to Sustain the Charges of In-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.- The Commission, consisting of Special Agents George W. Whitehead, W. S. Chance, and T. R. Simonton, who were appointed by Secretary Windom to investigate certain charges made to the Treasury Department against James C. Reed's administration of the United States Shipping Commissioner's office at New York, alleging his inmade their report to the Secretary.

The charge of the petition of sixteen wellknown merchants, under date of May 8, 1889. that Commissioner Reed demanded the moneys from masters and owners with which to nav off seamen, and would not allow masters themselves to pay seamen, as the law specifies. the Commission found was not sustained, but that the practice of paying the money to the Commissioner by masters or owners to pay off the crews had grown up by mutual consent of all parties concerned, and is satisfactory and a convenience to both masters and seamen.

The charge that the Commissioner violated section 4,529, Revised Statutes, which entitles the seaman to receive at the time of his discharge a sum equal to one-jourth of the balance due him, was not sustained. The Commissioner simply claimed that all payments made to seamen in the United States must be made in the presence of the Shipping Commissioner, section 4.549. Revised Statutes, imposing a fine of \$50 on any party paying wages otherwise. The Commission have suggested certain legislation or change of regulations to cover the alleged hardship resulting from the enforcement of that section of the statute, and present a case lilustrating the working of the

enforcement of that section of the statute, and present a case illustrating the working of the present acase illustrating the working of the present acase lilustrating the working of the present acase in the petition bearing sixty-five signatures, of negligence and improper administration of the law and raising guibbles and technicalities touching items of accounts necessitating delay and foreing sallors into boarding houses, &c., was not sustained by the evidence.

The complaint of irving S. Hunt, respecting balance of wares due W. H. Chisholm, had airedy been disposed of by the Commissioner of Naviration, and his action sustained by the Circuit Court.

Another, and one of the important charges against the Commissioner was his method of adjusting "slop-chest" accounts by a schedule of wholesale prices at New York, and the other statutory ports. The Commission criticise the course of the Comissioner in cutting down slop-chest charges where there is no dispute between the master and the crew as to prices charged, as giving rise to the charge of his being arbitrary and needlessly technical. The Commissioner, in explanation of his course, holds that it is his duty to see that the salior gets exactly what is due him under the law, even if he assents to a different settlement. The Commission take the position that he is to arbitrate only when matters of different extence are submitted to him in writing by the parties, as provided by section 2, act of June 26, 1887.

As to the charge of incompetency, the Commission report him to be a man of keep per-

As to the charge of incompetency, the Commission report him to be a man of keen perceptive faculities, good legal attainments, and executive actility of a high order, and express the opinion that there is no foundation for the charge of incompetency. They report that they find that he has requered himself obnoxious to many shipping merchants and captains, but believe that any other in his position would be equally obnoxious if the shipping laws, as they now stand, are to be strictly enforced. The testimony, it is contented, fully shows this. The unfortunate provisions of the law, rather than the administration of it, are held to beat the bottom of the complaints, and the misapprehensions and frictions thus arising are bed to account for the filling of many charges against the Commissioner for matters concerning which the lawestigation shows that he is not blameworthy.

The matter of allotment notes is touched upon by the Commission, and they report that the law in relation to these notes has been perhaps not openly, but habitually and constantly violated; that these allotment notes, drawn against future earnings of the seamen, in fact, include what is called "blood money."

The Commission recommend that the "slopenet" provision be maintained under proper regulations, and that it would be better to allow, instead of allotment to enditors, an advance of one month's wages, thus reducing the limit of the amount out of which the seaman is morally certain to be "fleeced."

The report refers to the practice of the Commissioner in holding the funds and effects of deceased and descriting seamen as a doubtful compliance with sections 4,513 and 4,604 of the Revised Statutes. The United States Circuit Court, however, regardat the Commissioner as an officer of the court, and as holding the As to the charge of incompetency, the Com-mission report him to be a man of keen per-

Revised Statutes. The United States Circuit Court, however, regards the Commissioner as an officer of the court, and as holding the moneys wages, and elects in that capacity. As to unclaimer to stances of wages and parment of wages by the Commissioner certain recommendations are made.

The report closes with the expression of orinion that Commissioner Reed has conscientiously and faithfully administered the various laws enacted for the protection of seamen, and that in the judgment of the Commission popublic interest would be subserved by his removal.

And That's What's the Matter With Our

Census, Superintendent Porter Thinks. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Relative to the dissatisfaction with the census enumeration in New York, Superintendent Porter made this statement last evening:
"The census of the city of New York has

been thoroughly well taken. Politics, although the Board of Alderman seem to assume otherwise, had nothing whatever to do with it. It was taken under the supervision of Supervisor Charles H. Murray, a Republican assisted from beginning to end by James H. Wardle, Assistant Chief Clerk of the Census Office, a man of the widest experience in census business, and a Democrat. They performed their work faithfully and accurately. Within a short time the census of the city will be published by blocks. and if any error can be found in it no one will be more anxious than I to have it corrected. I am as much interested in the population of New York as any member of the Board of Aldermen, and certainly desire to have the population of the metropolis of the country. and its wealth and influence, extended as rapidly as possible.

"The resolution of the Board of Aldermon makes certain statements which are not true. It says, for example, that a recount has been ordered in Albany. No application for a recount has even been made from that city. There are three districts in Albany in which it is alleged that the census has not been well taken in consequence of the incompetency of taken in consequence of the incompetency of the enumerators. In these three districts ag-gragating a population of not over 3.48% a re-count has been ordered. In two out of the log-cities of the Linted States in which a recount has been ordered. St. Paul and Minneapoils, it was ordered because the Conses Office be-lieved that the population had been madded in both ettes. This build has since severed to be

true. The city of Helena Mortana, is a case is which the Cessus Office was satisfied that the work had been bedly done. The same was the case in Portland, Organ. Out of sixty-four applications, which is a very small percentage when the fact is berne in mind that there are 150,000 minor civil divisions in this country, these are the only jour instances is which an entire recount has been made. In other cities the recounts of partial districts have convinced those making complaint that there was no reason for complaint and in some cases where recounts have been made, as in the case of Kansas Uri, the results have shown diminution instead of increase. In Nashville, where the municipal authorities themselves recounted the city, they found only a difference of 153 between the two counts, but the Census Office has since discovered in tabulating the official returns of Nashville that the population is 3,000 in access of the number recorded by the municipal authorities, and the Census Office as an isseed decount in the consus office as an isseed for estimating population, and to criticiae the census by the aid of such figures is about.

"There is no reason whatever for ordering a recount in New York. On the contrary, all the collateral evidence serves to corroborate the accuracy of the enumeration. The official returns from the State of New Jersey, when published, will probabily give an explanation of the fact that the population of New York did not increase during the last decade as rapidly as some people expected it would. As the business of the city has encroached upon the residence quarters, the residents have found homes in what might aimous be called suburban towns adjacent to New York in New Jersey, From the returns already tabulated in the Census Office there is every reason to believe that the results of the New Jersey census will in a large measure explain the apparently small becrease in New York in New Jersey. From the returns already tabulated in New York have sought homes in Brooklyn."

Mr. Miller Falls Unconscious with a Laud-A neatly dressed young man, who was on

of the passengers on the Central Bailroad ferryboat which left the foot of Liberty street at 7% o'clock yesterday morning, went into the depot waiting room upon the arrival of the boat on the Jersey side and sat down. There were only a few other persons in the room. Suddenly the young man fell from his seat at full length on the floor. A small bottle which had fallen from his hand broke into pieces. The bottle had contained laudanum, and the young man had evidently swallowed a dose of the poison some time before. He died an hour later in the City Hospital without regaining

consciousness.

A number of letters, a diarr, and a photograph of a hand-ome young woman were taken from his pockets. The letters disclosed his identity. He was M. F. Miller of 2,433 Coral street, Kensington, Philadelphia. One of the letters read as follows:

letters read as follows:

Flease give my parents my best regards and am
very sorry for what I have done and to forgive ma.
For Driber information 21 Wilsoughby street BroadIn. Mus East Voogt.

N. William. Another letter was from E. J. Morris of Gloucesier, N. J., offering Miller a situation. A batch of love episites were held together with a rubber band. They were from Miss Voego. On a page in the diary found in Mil-ler's pocket was written:

Wednesday, July 18, 1810 - Am sixting in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with Kaile. She is cutting up and singing to start for Foliadelphia at midnight. On another page was the following entry:

On another page was the following entry:

Thursday, Aug. 14, 1800.—This is Kains a birthday, and
she said she would be down to shouth Beach on the left
with Lena. Written in serry.

Miss Voege, who was notified of Miller's suicide, went to Jersey City and looked upon the
face owher dead over in Spier's Morgue. She
was very much affected, and went bitterly. She
said that she and Miller had been lovers about
four months, but there was no engagement of
marriage. They first met at South Beach,
where Miller was employed on a tobougan
slide. On cunday right he called upon her, and
they had some words. He went away in anger,
threatening to kill himself. She said she had
no idea, however, he meant what he said. He
was a carpenter, but had been studying to be
an engineer. He called at her house on Tuesday night and told her he was going to be examined on the following day as an engineer.
A failure to pass the examination and financial
difficulty, she thought, drove him to suicide.
Miller was a re-ident of Philadelphia, but for
several months had been living in a turnished
room in Fulton street, near Sands, Brooklyn.

THE GALLIA LOSES A PASSENGER. Br. Barrison, an Englishman, Missing from the Ship While in Mid-ocean.

When the Cunard steamship Galifa, which arrived yesterday, left Liverpool on Tuesday, Aug. 26, she had among her second cabin passengers a large florid man, who was down on the steamer list as Dr. James Harrison of Preston, England. He was stout and heavy, of middle age, and wore a full brown beard. The first day out he showed himself something of a drinker. He treated all hands liberally and himselfenost liberally. He was in fine humor and soon became popular. At midnight on Sunday he was intoxicated, and was drinking whiskey with a minor officer of the steamer.

About noon the next day the passengers in his section noticed that he had not occupied his berth and had not been seen in his accustomed haunts. The word was acread over the ship but nobody had seen Dr. Harrison. The Captain ordered a thorough search, but the operation. A vein in Boehn's arm was opened, and a similar incision was made in Captain ordered a thorough search, but the jolly-faced Dector was not found. Whether he jumped overboard or, in his intoxicated condition fell over the rail can only be conjectured. The officers of the steamer went through his effects and told the passengers that they had found nothing to lead them to suppose that Dr. Harrison had contemplated suici.

Dr. McGlynn and the One Tax Mon. Louis F. Post's allegations, reported in yesterday's papers, that Dr. McGlynn and his followers attended Henry George's single tax meeting on Tuesday night for the purpose of creating disorder, brought out a denial from Dr. McGlynn yesterday. Dr. Alfred S. Hough ton, his lecture manager, said:

ton, his lecture manager, said:

"Mr. Post's statement is utterly false. We came to attend the single tax meeting in this way: Tuesday night is the regular night for the Anti-Poverty boolety meeting. Last Tuesday's meeting was over at 5% o'dock. Not a word had been spoken in it of the single tax meeting. After our meeting was all over and some of the members had gone home. Dr. McGiynn suggested that a few of us go round to the single tax meeting. He said that our appearance there would create a pleasant impression, and would show the public that we were far from infinical to the single tax movement. When we arrived at the meeting we found things pretty crowded. The only lot of seals we saw big enough to hold us all was up iront on a side siale. Nobody supposed our going there would create any disturbance. I suppose it was only natural that there should be loud cheering, but it is wrong to state that any such thing was premeditated."

The Reception to Archbishop Corr gas On the arrival of Archbishop Corrigan from Europe on the Teutonic next week a number of gentlemen will go down the bay in a chartered steamer to welcome him. On Friday morning next there will be a public reception to the Archbishop in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Invitations are already out. An address will

invitations are already out. An address will be read.

Mgr. Preston said last evening that he had not authorized any statement that the Rev. Dr. Burtsell had sent his submirsion to Rome.

There has never been any suggestion that Dr. Burtsell had been or was to be suspended from the exercise of his prestly functions. He was merely removed from his pastorate and certain conditions it is understood, were imposed, upon complying with which he might be assigned to another pastorate.

McGonegal to be Trird in a Fortnight Assistant District Attorney Bedford moved yesterday in the General Sessions that a day be set for the trial of Dr. Henry G. McGonegai Mrs. Fannie D. Shaw, and Augustus Harrison, jointly indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Annie Good-win, the cigarette girl, by malpractice. Lawyer Truax said that he would demand a separate trial for Harrison. Counsel for br. McCloneral and Mrs. shaw said that he would like sume delay, because he hoped that the doctor's ball would be reduced so that the doctor could re-gain his literty and properly prepare for irial. Mr. Bedford said that he was surprised to hear any suggestion for delay from counsel for the defense, who had hitherto been easer, apparently, for a trial. He was prepared to proceed at once. Judge Fitzgerald fixed the trial peremptorily for the 18th. slaughter in causing the death of Annie Good-

An Astrosa's Suit for Divores

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.-Lionel Lawrence was ar rested a few days ago on a charge of larceny made by Neilie Atherton of the Larking Com-edy Company, which is at the Windsor Theatre. Miss Atherton accused Lawrence of aptre. Hiss Atherton accused Lawrence of ap-propriating her jewels surreptitionsiv and the decidant was bound over to the criminal court. To-day Lawrence's wife, who is playing an engagement at the Academy in "Lost is how lork," under the name of Rittle Howard, began guit for divorce. The says she was mar-ried to Lawrence as Buffalo in April, 1869. Bhe charges intimacy with the Atherton.

WAS HE EILLED ON HIS OWN BED? Trying to Bring the Truth to Light About

Richard Walsh and his wife of \$18 East Seventy-first street, who have been under arrest charged with the murder of Franz Mallaschitz on Monday night, were arraigned in the York ville Police Court yesterday and remanded to await examination before the Coroner. It is not probable that the Coroner will call the Walshes before him before a week has elapsed, and before then the police hope to have some definite evidence in the case.

Capt, Gunner of the Sixty-seventh street police station found the murdered man's socks on Wednesday—at least his wife said they were the socks be had worn that night. There was no bleed on them. Neither Mrs. Mallaschitz nor her daughter is detained. Capt. Gunner prefers to leave them both at liberty, for awalle at least. He does not, however, deny his grow-

prefers to leave them both at liberty. for awalle at least. He does not, however, deny his growing suspicions that Mallaschitz was stabbed in his own rooms.

"The circumstantial evidence," said he yesterday, "grows stronger every day. I have examined the bloody marks on the door which hirs, Mallaschitz says were made by her hubband's fingers as he entered the room. There are three bloody finger prints on the outside edge of the door, just below the knob. The wounded man would certainly not have grasped the door there to shut it. Beside, he would have had to turn himself around facing the door, after getting loside to have seized it here with his left hand. Then, too, he probably had his left hand chapped upon the wound, which was on his left side. To remove his hand from the wound would have allowed the blood to drop on the floor, and there isn't a drop of blood in that room. The blood is all in the bedroom, Indeed, the circumstances noint me to the conclusion that he was stabled while he was lying on his back on the ted. Those linger prints on the door can only be explained to my astisfaction by supposing that, after the murder, some one whose hands were bloody approached the partly opened outside door from within, and indid hold of the outside edge of it to open it a little, probably to peer out in the hall. It is a strange case."

Strange case."

Mrs. Mallaschitz is exceedingly nervous and excited, the is about 55 years old. Her husband was 35.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN. The Brooklyn Force Turns Out 800 Strong

The Brooklyn police force made a fine demon stration resterday at the funeral of Patrolman John J. Clancy of the Bergen street station who was brained with a base ball bat in the hands of John West, a young Tenth Ward tough. A column of 200 men was formed in eight companies in front of Police Headquarters early in the morning, and it marched to the home of the murdered policeman at 593 Underhill avenue, the two platoens of mounted men acting as escort. Commissioner Hayden and Superintendent Campbell rode in an open barouche at the head of the procession, and Inspectors Mackellar and Reilly followed on foot. The companies were commanded by Capts, McKelvey, Levey, Lowcommanded by Capts, Mchelvey, Levey, Lowcry, Folk, Drohan, Campbell, Ennis, and Murphy. Capt Earley and his command of the
Tenth precinct formed a guard of honor around
the hearse. The remains were escorted to St.
Joseph's R. C. Church in Dean street, and while
they were being carried into the church the
double line of staiwart bluecoats presented
hatons. The same ceremony was observed at
the close of the services. A requirem high mass
was celebrated by the Rev. William McGuirk,
who also made an address. The remans were
escorted to the city line at Flatbush. The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.
Policeman Clancy was 31 years old, and had
been on the force four years. He leaves a
widow and three children. Evidence, it is said,
will be produced on West's trial to prove that
the killing was pren ditated, West having
threatened to "lay out" the policeman a few
minutes before he sneaked up behind him and
struck him with the bat on the back of the
best. Policeman Donehue met his death at
the hands of Rogers, the leader of the "Battle
How" gang, in Williamsburgh, under very
similar circum-tances fifteen years ago.
Regers crushed in Donehue's head with a cart
rung. He was hanged in Kaymond street pail.
Policeman Stone, eight years later, was killed
by the bly wo a stone on the head while dispersing some members of the "Smoky Hollow"
gang in South Brooklyn. His morderer escaped
with a term of six years' imprisonment.
Clancy's has been the first public police luneral
in Brooklyn since Stone's death. ery. Folk, Drohan, Campbell, Ennis, and Mur-

GAVE HIS BLOOD IN VAIN. Direct Transfucion Tried at Belleves with

Only Temporary Success. A corps of physicians at Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday resorted to direct transfusion of blood in the case of a woman who was in extremis because of severe and frequent hemorrhages. The patient was an Italian named Maria Deparquale, about 30 years old, who lived in Mulberry street. It was only as a last resort that the attempt to renew the supply of

opened, and a similar locision was made in the arm of the dying woman. A silver tube was used to connect the two. The operation was mechanically successful, and fully a pint of the young man's blood was infused into the woman's almost empty reins, she revived perceptibly at first, the effect being almost as stimulating as a hypodarmic invasion. perceptibly at first, the effect being almost as stimulating as a hypodermic injection of brandy. Boehn experienced no ill effects beyond a temporary faintness, and in an hour or two he was as well a cover. The benefit to the ration, however, was only temporary. There was very little chance of saving her life at the cutset, and when, a few hours later, she again began to sink the dectors were not surprised. Within twenty-four hours she was dead.

The operation of direct transfusion of blood is becoming common at the great hospital. For some time it has been performed there on an average of once a month. A similar operation, injecting an artificial fibrinated fluid into the veins of collapsed patients, is still more common. Hemarkably successful results have many times been obtained.

WAS IT A CHILD MURDER ? Part of a Baby's Body Found in a Ten Yard and Part in the Biver.

The police of the Mulberry street station are puzzling over what appears to have been the murder of a baby. On Tuesday night Charles Sanks, the janitor of 188 Mulberry street, a five-story tenement house almost opposite the station house, found the body and head of a month-old baby in the sink in the yard. The head had been cut clean off. The arms and legs were missing. That morning Mrs. Banks found in the same place what appeared to be round in the same place what appeared to be a couple of sheets and some undergarments. They were rolled together. She put them in a garbage barrel, and it is said that an Italian rasploker carried them off, it was conjectured afterward that the bundle contained the rest

afterward that the bundle contained the rest of the remain.

Yesterdiny about noon Policeman Daly of the steamboat squad found the set of a baby, with parts of the legs stached, floating in the North River at the foot of canni street. It is not certain that these belong to the body that was found in Mulberry street, but it is supposed that they did, the police do not know where to begin their investigation of the case. All the closets were kept inched, and the hall door was also kept fastened. They believe some one in the house must have committed the crime, but every tenant is of good repute, and the janitor's wife says that every baby that belongs there is either present or accounted for.

Miss Kate Tims, piece of Henry Mensching, the expressman and Fourteenth ward politi cian, who disappeared a week or so ago, called at Police Headquarters vesterday and showed a cablegram from her uncle dated at South-ampton, Eng., Sept. 4, 1890. It reads:

Will be home next week. Haver Mirrecuisa. Measching drew a considerable sum of mon-ey out of bank before he went awar. His family are unable to explain his stratic con-

Harry Miner's Persecutor

Harry Miner and his son went to the Yorkville Court yesterday to appear against William Lawrence, or Miller, who has been annoying Mr. Miner by claiming him as his father. The prisoner had been sent to the forms. His father said that Lawrence had been insane for a lang time. Justice McMahon advised him to go to the Tombs and make an affidavit there that the young man is insane.

Tumblers Summoned to Court.

J. M. Jacobs, manager of the Third Avenue Theatre, John Nelson, and two boys, George and James Nelson, have been summoned to appear in the Versville Folice Court this morning by officers of the society for the Prayention of Crueity to Children. The two boys are agrobate, and the officers say are not old enough to perform in public.

For symmer completels, discribes, and all pain, and all pain,

Morses, Carringes, &c. FLANDRAU& CO.

OTS, STA, STS BROOMS ST. Spring and Semme Carriages

OF THE BEST CLASS Wagonotico,
Wagonotico,
Depot Wagono,
Curtain Rocha
Ex. Top Cabelo
Bos a Rea,
Road Wagono,
Top Phactono,
Ladles' Phaceton
Such boards,
Willings Carris,
Ranabouta,
Borby Phacetona,
Udreys,
Catif Rail Phaetens, Landaurettes, Omnibures, Comps Rocknwape, Top Phaetens, Vina. Vis. Landaur, Vina. Vis. Landaur, Vinagous, Encl. Village Carfe, Encl. Village

SECOND-HAND

Wagoom, Phaecoma, Buckboards, Rockswars, Surreys, Fancy Trans. Tectorias, Landskieten, Wagoussins, Carin, Des Don, Yillage Larin, Bisahhoye Gigs, Nishbaed Phaetoix, Jupost Wagosis, Decksw Phaetoix, R. 188 Cabrieles, Rusabeam, Campy Victoria Phaetons,

EACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO., 151 and 152 South 5th Av. AT USITED PRATES WAGON AND CARRIGG AT USITED PRATES WAGON AND CARRIGG ALL EINTED BY ALL ENGLISHED BY ALTER BY ALT

For fall trade we have new steek buggles, read wagens, surveys, phaetons, cabric-an read carts est Beet goods; lowest prices. Call or send for eatlays, EACENE WAGEN AND CAREXAGE CO., #7-01 Wooster ets. N. Y. TRUCK HORSES for mis. Apper at 413 East Riding Jandemies,

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS, Electrated enteloress from WHITMAN SADDLE CO. 118 Chambers &

WANTED BEFERGE, NOT MONEY. Otto was Satisfied When He Had Knocked His Former Boss Bown,

William Nathan. superintendent of the Germania knitting mills at 446 Canal street, told a story of what he considered an attempt at highway robbery in the Tombs Police Conr yesterday. He was on his way to the factory carrying a satchel containing \$600, with which to pay the employees, about 6 P. M. on Tuesday, when, as he passed along Canal street, between West Broadway and Varick street, a man struck

West Broadway and Varick street, a man struck him from behind, bringing him to his knees. As he struggied to arise, his assaliant squashed his hat over his eres, bruising his forehead and barking his nose. He fell prostrate, and as he lay on the ground the highwayman snatched the satchel.

By this time Mr. Nathan had recovered his presence of mind, and he succeeded in rising and recovering the bag. He shouted thieves, "murder," as he then attempted to make his assailant prisoner, but two men put themselves in his way and the highwayman sscaped. Before this happened, however, Mr. Nathan having got his hat off his eyes, had recognized his assailant as Adam Otto of 1.604 becomd arenue, a former employee of the intiting mills who had been discharged about five years ago. He notified the police, and Otto was arrested on Wednesday. In court years day Otto declared that he had assaulted Nathan to gratify a grudge arising from his discharge, not because he had burgiarious intentions. This explanation was strengthened by Nathan's testimony that Otto had assaulted him in the street about two months ago. Justice Smith held Otto in \$100 on a charge of assault.

CONNOLLY WAS THE FIREBUG.

So Swears Perkins, Who Was Arrested With Him on the Night of Seven Pires. The police authorities of Brooklyn are now fully satisfied that the seven fires which oc curred at brief intervals and within a very parrow area on Saturday night, were the work of ncendiaries, and that no mistake was made in arresting Thomas Connolly and George Perkins. They were intoxicated and this was the kins. They were intoxicated and this was the only formal charge made against them. On this charge insy were sent to iail for twenty-nine days. The former will probably have much longer to serve behind prison bars. Perkins directly accuses him of having started one of the fires and yesterday be made this sworn statement to Fire Marshal Lewis:

I was in company with Thomas Comody at the liquor store of Martin finit. So smith street, on Sauday uight. I asked Councily to have a drast, after which got up and wen into the hall. He came out in A the minimum and I saked him to have another which when he accepted. While having this drink he toud me that he had gone down stairs and set fire to the building. This was before the alarm had been given. When I heard his statement turnully immediately left and the bartender came in and saw the smoke coming from the cellar. I went with him to the cellar, and immediately ran out and gave the alarm. I did not see Consolly again after his arrest.

Green Hands Hurt Coupling Care Three green hands who took the strikers on the New York Central Bailroad. met with serious accidents yesterday moraing. William Barrett, 22 years old, of Evansville. Ind., a freight conductor, was drawing vane. 18d., a freight conductor, was drawing a coupling pin in the yard at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-third stre-t, when be was caught between the bumpers. His right arm was fractured and his leg was lacerated. James fiyan, 26 years old of Philadelphia, was caught between two cars which he was coupling in the bixty-fifth street yard, and was terribly crushed. He may die of his injuries. Frakeman William H. Staumere 44 years old of 767 Power street, Brooklyn, got his left leg crushed while coupling cars in the yard at 158th street and Sheridan avenue.

His Search Soon (Ended. The body of Mrs. Lena Kuppler was found yesterday off Pier 24. East River, Her son. Charles Euppler of 609 East Pifteenth street. recognized it. Mr. Euppler said that his mother got out of bed at 5 A. M. and wandered from home. Her flight was discovered, and Mr. Kuppler started in search of her. He found the body at the Morgue, where it had been brought in noe minutes after his arrival. Mrs. Kuppler had evidently dressed herself in haste, walked to the river, and jumped in. She had a stroke of paralysis two years ago.

An East Side Barber-Dorter John Mourstitch, a Pole who lives at 198 Division street, accused Barber Henry Goldstein of 9 Pitt street in the Essex Market Court yes terday of stealing from blm \$98. Goldstein, it terday of stealing from him \$98. Goldstein, it is said, poses as a physician among his fellow countrymen on the east side, consisten took Mouratitch to his home to treat him for a stomach ache. He first advised a good sisep, and it was while the patient was taking this prescription, the complaint alleges, that the robbery was committed. Goldstein was held for trial.

Trouble Ahead for Pat Sweeney. A German midwife has played the mischiel with the prospects of a young Irishman on the east side. She has been attending the wife o John Sweeney, and she reports to the Health Department the arrival of Batrig Schwienis. The records read that way, and if ever in the future Patrick Eweeney should seek to establish his birth he will have a pleasant time proving that he is not German.



because the dealer makes a few cents more on a bottle

Lead Poleon Cured. I am a painter by tends. Three years age if had a had case of Land Pulson, caused by using paint. I was caused in a short time by fl. f. fl. The medicine draws the poison out through the pores of the skin. My system was so asturated with poison that my underclothes were colored by the paint being worked out by the medicine

through the pores of my skin. I was cured entirely by S. S. S., and have had no return sixon

C. PARE LEAR, Waynesville, Chia. Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease socied